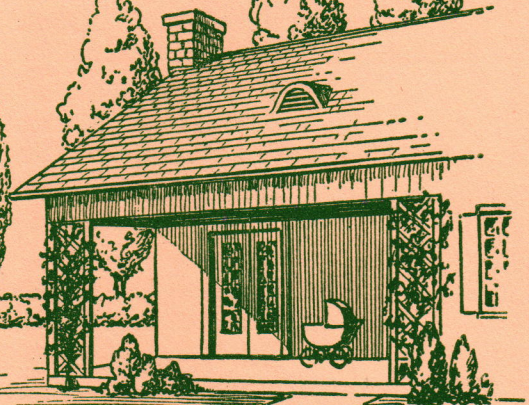


MARCH, 1946

The INTERNATIONAL Teamster



*Get it Fresh
Every Day*

Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Feed Germans? Ask Norway!

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has asked us to reduce our diets in order to provide food for impoverished foreign populations. No one will refuse that humane request, as long as the food does not go to our former enemies or to pseudo neutrals like Spain who helped our enemies.

In short, we should tighten our own belts, if necessary, to help our allies. But we should not be asked to sacrifice our food to make the Germans or Japs fat and arrogant again.

It is well to remember the charity of Norway after the last war. In sympathy for German children, she took thousands of them into Norwegian homes and raised them with Norwegian children.

When they were strong and healthy again, they went back to Germany. But did they feel any gratitude for the kindness they had received? The answer to that is written in Norwegian blood.

The hungry German children returned to Norway when the next war broke out. They went in the uniforms of storm troopers, killing, raping, deporting and torturing the people who had befriended them.

They laughed at the "softness" of the kindly Norwegians. They used as military information the knowledge they had gained of Norwegian geography while the Norwegians fed and cared for them.

Human history records no fouler betrayal than the invasion of Norway by her adopted children.

Germany evaded the penalty of the first World War by the benevolence of her neighbors. Now she is insolently squawking for somebody to feed her again.

Let us, by all means, feed the victims of Germany—our brave little allies who, as prisoners of the "master race," suffered more in a month than the population of the United States suffered in the entire course of the conflict.

Germany adopted as a matter of military policy the starving of all conquered countries. She did so in order to wipe out the next generation of soldiers that might block the next German avalanche of aggression.

She systematically starved French, Belgian, Dutch, Polish, Norwegian and Russian children in the sadistic theory that dead babies don't grow up into enemy soldiers.

Now Germany says she is hungry. Well, let her scratch for her food. As long as she is doing that she is not scratching out the eyes of her neighbors.

If we feed her now, we'll fight her later. Ask Norway!

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLIII

MARCH, 1946

Number 4

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Office of Publication
222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor
Thomas E. Flynn, Assistant Editor

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906,
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage
provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917,
authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.50 | Single Copies 25 Cents
(All Orders Payable in Advance)
Published Monthly

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Industry Goes on Strike!

Manufacturers Create Shortages to Boost Profits

STRIKES are responsible for current shortages, according to the chant of the profiteers and politicians.

But there are no strikes in the shirt industry.

And where are the shirts?

And where are the shoes, suits, shorts, stockings and other articles of essential wearing apparel?

They are stored in warehouses while the politicians are attempting to get higher prices for the profiteers by eliminating all OPA regulations.

What is that but a strike of manufacturers?

Labor is at work producing the articles of wearing apparel. But the articles are not reaching the public. Yet the propagandists for industry are saying that "labor troubles" are responsible for the shortages.

The plain truth is that the manufacturers are deliberately creating a shortage to increase their profits. They are refusing to market their products at fair prices. They are on strike.

Even though labor went on strike in the automobile and steel industries, the responsibility for the strikes rests on the doorsteps of General Motors and the steel industry. They have refused to bargain in good faith with their employees. They have refused to accept government recommendations for a fair settlement of the controversy.

In short, they used the legitimate wage demands of their workers as an excuse to suspend operations.

They encouraged strikes and they prolonged them. Therefore, it is fair to say that General Motors and the steel industry went on strike themselves for more profits.

And through the cooperation of their political friends in Congress, they are re-

ceiving strike benefits denied their workers.

These strike benefits come out of the United States treasury in the form of rebates on excess profits taxes paid during the war years when industry rolled in gold.

And we must not forget that in the midst of war industry threatened a strike in the production of munitions unless the government paid through the nose for reconversion of factories for war supplies and agreed to pay again when industry reverted to peacetime production.

Industry is now receiving the payoff for which it threatened to strike during the war. The excess profits tax was repealed on January 1. That encouraged industry to close down its plants during the latter part of 1945 to evade the excess profits it would have paid for a full year of operation.

By deferring production until 1946, it could make more money. And under the trick laws passed by Congress, if an industry fails to make "normal" profits in 1946, the government will kick back on the excess profits taxes already paid.

In effect, Congress is subsidizing strikes by industry. It is telling it to go ahead and wreck the unions and the United States treasury will pay the bill.

Never before has a Congress thus encouraged and financed strikes by industry. The policy of Congress in delaying decision on extending the OPA is a further inducement for the shirt manufacturers and others to strike.

Congress has led them to believe they may be able to charge whatever they please if they hold their products off the market until July.

Thus the warehouses are bulging with articles for which the public is clamoring. Discharged soldiers and sailors are com-

pelled to wear their uniforms because civilian clothing is being hoarded by manufacturers.

The campaign to repeal all price restrictions hit high gear a few days ago when the National Association of Manufacturers came out into the open with a nation-wide advertising crusade demanding abolition of the OPA.

On the heels of that blast, the dairy industry began propaganda for an increase in the price of milk, claiming that OPA rulings were causing a milk shortage.

The milk industry asked to boost prices in order to pay the farmer more, presumably to encourage him to pull harder on the teats.

Whenever the milk industry asks for an extra penny it is always on the pretext of passing it on to somebody else.

When the milk drivers began returning from military service, the dairies objected to restoring them to their old jobs, claiming that to do so would increase the cost of milk a cent. They insisted on retaining every-other-day delivery.

But now the dairies want that cent. They say now they want to pay it to the farmer. This is as phony as their original argument when they refused to restore daily delivery service.

It shows that the dairies are constantly trying to deceive the public and get more

for milk. It is not surprising that they have joined in the campaign to kill the OPA.

If they can eliminate the OPA, milk prices will go up—not one cent, but probably two, three or whatever amount the dairies think they can force the public to pay.

In the February issue of this publication we told how the milk industry of South Bend, Indiana, was caught selling uninspected, ungraded milk from unknown sources at premium prices under fake Grade A labels in defiance of law.

And when the dairies were caught at it, they threatened to go on strike unless they were given permission to continue cheating their customers.

They didn't get away with it.

And the shirt manufacturers are not getting away with it.

Neither is the automobile or the steel industry.

The public is learning something about unscrupulous business operations. They know that big business is attempting to reduce the American standard of living and increase profits.

The public is beginning to understand that industry is on strike and that if industry wins its strike, the American people will pay the bill.

Because industry is on strike against the American people.

Two More Teamsters Killed in Service

The deaths of two more Teamsters in military service have been reported, bringing to 509 the number of Teamsters known to have lost their lives in service. The latest additions are:

PFC. AMEDEO FORCINA of Cranston, Rhode Island.

FIRST LIEUT. JOHN V. GRIFFIN, Local No. 174, Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. Griffin was officially declared killed in action after being carried on War

Department rolls for a year as missing. As the pilot of a P-38 plane, Lieut. Griffin was killed on Christmas Day, 1944, during the Battle of the Belgian Bulge.

He was a member of a squadron of American planes assigned to break up an attack by German tanks and infantry.

The death of Pfc. Forcina was reported by his sister Clara, in a letter to International headquarters. A member of the occupation forces in Japan, he was killed in an explosion on Honshu Island last November.

New Wage-Price Policy Confusing

Conflicting Ideas Represented by Bowles and Snyder

THE government has finally announced an economic policy to bring full production and steady employment.

How successful it will be depends upon who administers it. The plan looks like one of those political compromises intended to take the heat off the administration and make everybody temporarily happy.

Here's the setup. The Number One man is Reconversion Director John W. Snyder. The Number Two man is former Price Administrator Chester Bowles, just "promoted" to be economic stabilization administrator.

Snyder has favored the program of industry for higher prices and less OPA regulations.

Bowles has favored the program of labor for firm price control with wage increases coming out of corporation profits, rather than out of the public's pockets.

With Bowles as economic stabilization director with authority over wage and price increases, labor has reason to be reassured.

But with Snyder over Bowles and apparently in a position to veto his decisions, labor has cause for alarm.

What kind of an economic program will the country get with two men of conflicting viewpoints administering it? Will it be a series of political compromises directed by the administration to satisfy anyone who protests loudly enough?

Or was Bowles merely promoted to make labor feel good and to cover up the fact that John Snyder, industry's man, is running the show?

These questions will be answered in the early decisions on prices and wages.

Only then will we know whether we are headed toward the inflation that industry wants or the equitable distribution of profits that labor wants.

Snyder will be only kidding labor if he approves of every wage increase and immediately gives industry whatever it wants in price increases to offset the wage increases.

That means that the public, not the corporation, pays the wage increase in higher prices. And if every wage raise means an immediate price raise, labor is not profiting by its higher wages.

The standard of living will be going down, not up, because money will buy less.

Under the program announced by the President, wage increases must be approved by Bowles, except those which do not boost prices "dangerously." What is a "dangerous" price increase is a matter of interpretation.

From the record, it is likely that what Bowles would consider a dangerous price increase would not be considered such by Snyder. And Snyder is the top man.

Under the plan announced by President Truman, any corporation granting wage raises is entitled to immediate price relief instead of being required to operate for a six-months test period to see if price relief is necessary.

That means the pay raise can be instantly passed on to the public, even though the President specified that the price increases should be estimated "conservatively."

Again there is a question of interpretation. A conservative increase to Snyder would probably be a radical increase to Bowles. And again, Snyder is the superior officer.

According to the new policy, any corporation can grant any kind of increase to its workers without federal approval as long as no price increase is involved.

That sounds good but how many of them will do it?

Corporations evaded wage increases during the war and since on the ground that the government would not let them. When the controls were relaxed after the war, corporations then refused wage increases unless they were permitted inflationary price increases. They said they would lose money unless Bowles took the price ceilings off. And they attempted to prejudice labor against Bowles by saying his policies were preventing the corporations from raising wages.

The President has decided that corporation profits shall be kept under control by limiting profits to the average of 1936 to 1939.

That also sounds fine but the country recently had an example of the way corporations refuse to open their books or reveal their profits.

How can a corporation's profits be limited if nobody knows what the profits are? And how can the profits be known unless the corporation opens its books?

Yet General Motors defied the President's fact-finding board when it asked to look at

the records to see if it could pay the wages demanded by its employees.

It is more than a probability that most of the big corporations juggle their figures to show whatever they want them to show. One steel company, for instance, constantly operates at a loss according to its "records." But the stockholders get their dividends and the officials get their fat salaries.

The "loss" only applies to the wages of its workers, and to its demands for tax relief from the government.

It is one thing to talk about limiting corporation profits to the 1936-39 average but it is another thing to do it. If the President can do it, his plan may work.

But it is not reassuring to see as the official who will make the final estimates, the man who has been sympathetic to the viewpoint of the corporations in the reconversion struggle.

Somebody must get tough with industry pretty soon.

It won't be Congress, at least not this Congress.

Will it be the President?

We will wait and see.

Stassen Tries to Make Republicans Liberal

It will be interesting to watch the efforts of former Governor Harold E. Stassen towards making the Republican party progressive. If anyone can make headway on such a task, it is probably Stassen.

But what a super, colossal job he has picked out for himself! Just take the Minnesota Republicans in Congress, and try and picture their conversion from reactionarism to progressivism. Can't you just see hysterical Harold Knutson championing labor legislation, and turning his back on

corporation lobbyists who want to cut corporate taxes?

Or Congressman Walter Judd, discarding his double-talk technique and actually saying in less than a couple of million words why he is for or against a bill?

We wish Stassen success in his gigantic tasks, but from the record of the GOP in recent years, the making of the GOP progressive is as remote as the transformation of Mahatma Gandhi into a fashion plate.
—*Northwest Teamster.*

Cartels are based on a philosophy of scarcity, restriction, and monopoly power over economic life. Cartels are inherently contrary to the American creed of freedom, opposed to the spirit of democracy and hostile to progressive improvement of the economic position of the majority.

—*The Milk Distributor, Local No. 753, Chicago.*

How Higgins Went 'Out of Business'

Time Magazine Exposes Stock Selling Scheme

REMEMBER Andrew Jackson Higgins, the big-bottom boat builder who tried to compete with Henry Kaiser as a construction wizard and as a friend of labor?

Soon after the war ended, Higgins announced that he was going out of business, not because he had lost his fat government contract but because of "labor trouble." He said the "unreasonable" demands of the unions left him no alternative but fold up his industrial empire.

It was never much of an empire until the war came along and gave Andrew Jackson Higgins the profits he had never been able to accumulate for himself under the system of "competitive free enterprise" that he said the unions were ruining for him.

Now *Time* magazine has written the sequel to the Higgins story. Higgins planned to go out of business at a handsome profit through a stock selling scheme that would have provided him with a five-year job at a salary of \$80,000 while his two sons would have received \$20,000 each for five years helping papa do nothing.

The facts were revealed by *Time* in its issue of February 18. *Time* also explained the deal by which Higgins would have unloaded on the suckers who bought his stock.

He planned to raise \$9,000,000 by selling stock in a new company, known as Higgins, Inc. Almost half of this would have gone to Higgins, his family and his business associates as payments on the "assets" of the old company.

These "assets," *Time* explained, consisted

principally of machinery, leases on government plants and supplies on hand.

In addition to the big salaries for Higgins and his two sons, the old Higgins company would have received 300,000 shares of stock in the new company which *Time* opines would be enough to control the new company.

The launching ceremony in the flood of sucker money was interrupted when the Securities and Exchange commission alleged that David Van Alstyne, Jr., New York broker, had peddled the stock before filing its registration certificate with the federal agency.

Time merits the applause of labor for its frank exposure of Andrew Jackson Higgins. It unwrapped the flag from around another phony.

It proved that Higgins was a "friend of labor" only so long as labor's efforts rolled up Higgins production and Higgins profits.

Higgins got delusions of grandeur during the war. He fancied himself another Kaiser and he echoed Kaiser's compliments to labor. He was just a parrot, clamoring for his cracker.

Kaiser was a big operator before the war and he still is. He is a 100 per cent union operator.

Higgins was a small-time operator before the war and since the war ended, he has reverted to type. His stock deal is not surprising. That's the kind of a deal he pulled on labor.

Boat building is a job for Kaiser, not Higgins. Higgins should build canoes.

Members of the House and Senate should not be fooled by the so-called "Equal Rights Amendment," which is being pressed upon them so frantically by the paid lobbyists of the National Woman's Party. If adopted, it will destroy, or at least seriously jeopardize, every law passed during the last 50 years for the benefit of working women.—*The Chicago Union Leader.*

U. S. Fading Out as World Power

Enlistments Fail to Meet Military Requirements

By May 2 the navy and marine corps will have discharged 70 per cent of their officers and men eligible for release.

By July 1 the army will have discharged 55½ per cent of the depleted air force it had left on February 15.

On February 14 the army announced that 75,000 men previously rejected will be drafted to fill the huge gaps in its ranks.

What do these things mean?

They mean that within five months the United States will have an army filled with men physically unfit for combat, an air force that couldn't deliver the mail and a navy that could do little more than fire a presidential salute.

Where are all the people who claimed we could maintain a military establishment with volunteer enlistments?

They must know that enlistments have completely failed to supply the requirements. They must know also that the only way the army and navy will be filled by voluntary enlistments is in case of another depression. And by that time it would be too late for an army and navy to do us any good. We would not have the financial strength to support an army or navy nor the productive capacity to supply them with weapons.

Occupation forces in Germany are being sent home so fast that those remaining are in actual danger. The army reported last month that at a German prisoner of war camp near Frankfort, one American lieutenant and two non-commissioned officers are the only guards for 734 Germans.

The attitude of these German prisoners and their civilian friends has become so defiant that recently the three Americans were forced to hurl tear gas bombs and hand grenades at a crowd threatening to break into the stockade and free the prisoners.

Only an advance warning prevented 200 German storm troopers from breaking out of another stockade guarded by inadequate American forces.

The army warns that next time there may be no advance information. In that event, many American soldiers may be killed.

If such a tragedy occurs, the responsibility must be accepted by those who have blindly insisted that the army "bring the boys home" regardless of the fact that they are inviting another war by relaxing the controls on Germany.

If anyone thinks that the Germans lack the friends or the resources to prepare for another war, the information just obtained by the army should shock them.

This information is that the secret list of German sympathizers throughout the world numbers 12,000,000 names!

That means that Germany has 12,000,000 people in other countries ready to help her arise as a military power. Many of these people are in important positions in industry and government. They are the nucleus of the new army that Germany hopes will rise again to overrun the world.

Perhaps many of those who are shouting to "bring the boys home" are on that secret list of German sympathizers, doing their first bit of propaganda work to pave the way for future German conquest.

We believe the army should immediately make those names public. Or are some of them so prominent in the United States that political pressure is keeping them covered up?

All this is happening to us at a time when every other nation is increasing its military strength.

Russia has just announced a program that will make it the greatest military power in world history.

England is maintaining its fleet, and its armies still patrol the troubled boundaries of the empire.

Of course these nations are our allies. We don't want to fight them. In fact, we don't want to fight anybody. But in the modern world no nation is asked whether it wants to fight. It is not even told it will have to fight.

It just wakes up some morning to the thunder of bombs and finds it is at war. Remember China? Remember Ethiopia? Remember Poland? Remember Pearl Harbor?

While we are trying to find out who was responsible for Pearl Harbor we are anchoring our naval vessels for lack of crews and inviting another Pearl Harbor. Next time, however, it will be a San Francisco, a New York, a Boston, or probably all three with many more cities besides.

In an age when military airplanes travel faster than sound and radar has established contact with the moon, this country is discarding its defenses in the fatuous illusion that nobody will ever be mad at us again.

Of course it is a hardship on some men to be held in military service when they think there is no longer any need for them. But so was it a hardship on every man who served during the war. And on their families. And on the nation.

Unless the future is to bring greater hardships than the past, we must insist that for the security of the United States and perhaps the world, enough men are held in military service to give us an efficient fighting force.

Last month this magazine asserted that we were demobilizing too fast. The facts enumerated at the beginning of this article are additional proof that we were right.

Some people took our remarks to mean that every man now in service should be held there for an indefinite period, regardless of the time he had served and regardless of the hardships in individual cases.

There was no basis for such an interpretation. We maintain that the rate of discharge should be drastically curtailed until replacements are available.

Men with families should receive consideration. So should men with long service. The burden of military duty should be spread out so that it falls upon all, rather than confined exclusively to a few. Unless of course, there are sufficient volunteers. Experience has shown that there are not enough volunteers.

We must, therefore, face the ugly facts and decide whether we are to walk defenseless in a world where other nations are sharpening their swords. If not, men must be obtained for military service. If they won't volunteer, they must be tapped on the shoulder and told "Buddy, it's your turn."

Our remarks do not reflect pessimism on the future of the United Nations Organization nor suspicion of our allies. We are simply facing reality.

We believe that the United States will be a powerful influence for peace as long as it can talk with other nations as military equals.

Once we are no longer a military equal, our voice loses its persuasive power. Other nations know that we are no longer a factor in world affairs.

Does anybody pay any attention to Nicaragua?

The United States is now one of the Big Two in world affairs. With Russia, none can challenge our supremacy. England is already the weak member of the Big Three.

If we continue to demobilize, there will be only a Big One—Russia. Russia would dominate the world by default. That would be an unhealthy situation. We would have no voice in making the rules of international conduct.

Russia would simply say—"This is it." And if we didn't like it, we could write a letter to our congressman.

This magazine is not among those who

preach distrust of Russia. It has consistently expressed admiration and confidence in Russia as an ally and has assailed isolationist propaganda against her. We will continue to do so.

As a labor union we have learned through bitter experience that unless a union has power, an employer won't even talk to it.

We have also learned that the same principle underlies international relations.

The world will be run by those who have the power to enforce their decisions. We think the United States should participate in making those decisions; that they will be better decisions if we help frame them.

We are certain that we can get along with England and Russia, particularly if they know they can't kick us around.

People listen when a strong man speaks. They are only annoyed when a baby cries.

Teamsters Will Support Some Republicans

THE congressional elections next fall will probably find the Teamsters supporting some Republican candidates. They will not be men like Senator Taft of Ohio, and Congressman Case of South Dakota, however.

They will be men like Senator Morse of Oregon and Congressman La Follette of Indiana.

In short, we will support proven friends of labor wherever we find them. It makes no difference to us what political label they wear. If they are liberals, we will be for them.

In recent years the Teamsters, and most other unions, have voted the Democrat ticket so consistently that many Democratic politicians believed we were part of their party machinery.

They will soon awaken to the fact that the labor vote is not in their pockets. Labor voted Democratic during the Roosevelt era because most of the friends of labor were with Roosevelt on the Democratic ticket.

Outside of the South, most Democrats are liberal.

Since President Roosevelt died, many Democratic politicians are trying to swing the party conservative. They want to go back to the old system when there was little difference between the two parties and the voters swung hopelessly back and forth, throwing each party out of office after it got

so bad they couldn't stand it any longer.

In that way the professional politicians in each party were sure of getting into power at regular intervals. They just took turns.

Labor is not interested in what political party gets into office. It is interested in what men get into office. Therefore it will support its friends in both parties.

Congress is now controlled by a combination of reactionary Republicans and Democrats. That control can be broken only by a liberal combination of Republicans and Democrats.

That is why the Teamsters will support liberals. We are not concerned with meaningless party labels that cover both reactionaries and liberals.

What has a labor-hating reactionary like Senator O'Daniel of Texas in common with a great liberal like Senator Murray of Montana? Yet they are both Democrats.

We are behind Murray and men like him wherever we find them. If the Republican party will nominate such men, labor will vote for them.

And if the Democrats nominate men like O'Daniel, we will vote against them. In the meantime we will keep our membership advised of the voting records of the men seeking reelection to Congress next fall. On that record, we will decide our course of action in each case.

Hampered by a small budget, OPA officials have constantly striven to keep prices down to where the average consumer has a chance to buy what he needs.

—Union Reporter, Camden, N. J.

Iowa Editor Defends Strikers

Says Labor Entitled to Finger in the G M Pie

BY JOHN M. HARRISON

The following editorial in defense of labor appeared in *The Oakland Acorn* of Oakland, Iowa, of which Mr. Harrison is an editor. An editorial of this kind coming from the supposedly reactionary corn belt is worthy of attention and appreciation. It shows that people are becoming suspicious of the huge corporations like General Motors. It was written in answer to advertisements General Motors placed in the newspapers of the country in its lavish propaganda campaign against labor.

"**A** LOOK at the books or a finger in the pie?" That's the catch line of an advertisement, sponsored by the General Motors Corporation, which appeared in *The Acorn* last week. It raises an interesting question concerning labor-management relationships.

Let's accept GM's metaphor and consider that corporation as a gigantic pie. Who had a hand in the making of the pie? Well, Mr. Charles Wilson, president of the company, certainly did. So did all the other executives of General Motors. Yes, they helped make this big, prize-winning pie.

But they didn't make it alone. No, they had a lot of help in the making. The names of most of those who helped haven't figured at all in the news stories you've read about GM's labor squabbles. They're just thousands of nameless men and women who made the parts, assembled them, painted and polished, tested and tried the finished products of this gigantic corporation.

Yes, all these tens of thousands of men and women had a part in making the General Motors pie. Perhaps the pie couldn't have been made so well without the managerial skill and ability of Mr. Wilson and other GM executives. Certainly it couldn't have been made without the active work and cooperation of the tens of thousands of nameless men and women.

And so, now that the pie is made and even though there are more pies still to be made, haven't these men and women certain rights

in what their labor made possible? Even if their request for a look at the recipe may be interpreted as a desire for a finger in the pie, is that too great a demand?

"It leads surely to the day when union bosses," says General Motors, "under threat of strike, will demand the right to tell what we can make, when we can make it, where we can make it, and how much we must charge you—all with an eye on what labor can take out of the business, rather than on the value of what goes into the product."

General Motors, it seems to us, is a bit confused in its sense of comparative values. It balances "what labor can take out of the business" against "the value that goes into the product." It carefully avoids mention of what labor puts into the business, as well as the disposition of the profit accruing from the value of the product.

Suppose the worst fears of GM's executives are realities—that labor seeks the right to tell "what we can make, when we can make it, where we can make it," etc. Is labor, which is at least a 50-50 factor in modern production, asking too much when it seeks a "finger in the pie"—the pie it has helped to make?

Under the mass techniques of the present day, production has ceased to be a matter of individual ability or genius. It has become a matter of teamwork, of synchronization among the various units which must mesh perfectly to make it possible. Why, then, are not all these units entitled to a

fair share of the profits, even to a voice in production plans?

Hysterical newspapers cry out that we shall thus destroy "the profit motive." They shed crocodile tears for what they call "free enterprise." They rant and rail against the threat of "collectivist economy."

Isn't it about time we awoke to that fact that, whether we like the name or not, we have developed a production system which is "collectivist" in every respect except the distribution of its products and its profits? And isn't it about time we did something to bring the distribution of those two factors into line?

America's present day economic system is one which requires the cooperation of millions of men as laborers in huge industries. What would happen to our economy if these men suddenly decided to walk out of their jobs and set up in business for themselves?

That is the end result of the theory that the profit motive and unrestricted free enterprise are more important than the rights of working men to share equitably in the profits they help to produce and to be assured of fair treatment in other matters. It was sound economic theory in the day when most men were entrepreneurs. But in an economic era when that condition is no

longer either possible or desirable, such a theory is a tragic anachronism.

Certainly labor has played an important part in the fine production record made by the industrial system we have built in America.

Neither the system nor the record could have been a reality without the active cooperation of millions of men and women who were willing to forego the advantages of individual enterprise.

Since we have that kind of industrial system and since we want to maintain it on the soundest possible basis, isn't it about time we took cognizance of the fact that it is essentially a partnership arrangement? And isn't it about time, too, that we recognized the rights of the various individual partners to have a say in the manner in which it is conducted?

Our economic mossbacks still cling to the idea that there is something inherently evil in the idea that labor should have a voice in management, totally disregarding the fact that labor is an essential element in the success of our industrial system.

"A finger in the pie" for labor? Why not? Labor helped make "the pie." It should have some voice in the manner in which "the pie" is cut.

AFL Backs Federal Housing Legislation

The American Federation of Labor has started a campaign to lessen the housing shortage by passage of S. 1592, now before the United States Senate.

A communication from Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL housing committee, states that an amendment to the bill will be introduced to require that not less than prevailing wages be paid on all homes built under FHA mortgage insurance.

The AFL maintains that S. 1592 will stimulate building under the most favorable conditions by reducing interest rates, down payments and monthly payments.

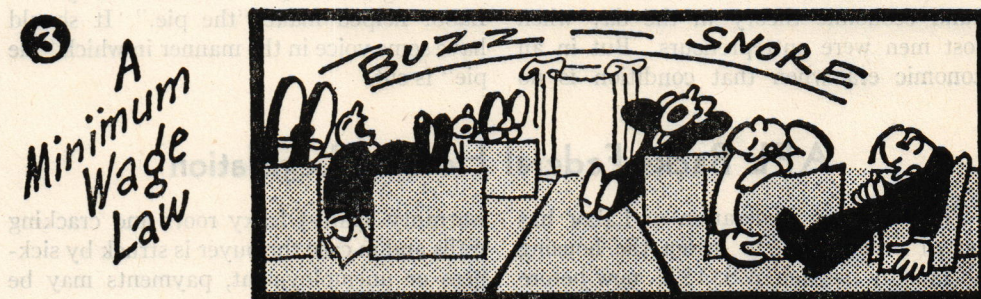
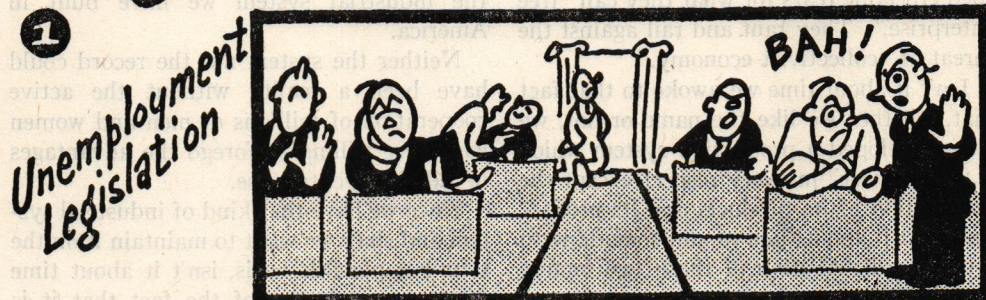
It protects the purchaser by a builder's

warranty against leaky roofs and cracking walls and in case the buyer is struck by sickness or unemployment, payments may be extended a year.

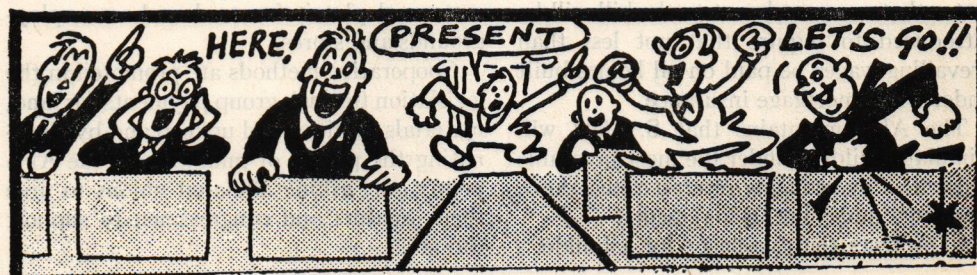
A feature of the proposed law would enable public agencies to buy land in slum areas and plot it for modern homes, playgrounds and stores.

Cooperative methods are promoted in the legislation through group payments for land, materials, utilities and upkeep and by eliminating the profits of middle men, the AFL points out, asking affiliated unions to urge their senators and congressmen to support the act.

Congress is asked to pass —



④ but...When It Comes to Anti-Labor Legislation



House Passes Case Bill

Enemies of Labor Score Another Victory in Congress

BY NED R. HEALY

Member of Congress from Los Angeles

A MAJORITY of the United States House of Representatives decided on February 7 that the working men and women of this nation should be penalized because they are refusing to sit idly by and see skyrocketing living costs and actual cuts in take-home pay destroy the American standard of living.

By a vote of 258 to 155, the House passed the Case bill which, should it become law, will imperil or destroy most labor legislation enacted after long struggles during the past 15 years.

But that vote did not tell the whole story.

Behind the scenes, during the five days when the bill was before the House, was a hard working, hard-fighting coalition of progressives and liberals. It was their work which resulted in the vote coming on an issue so clear-cut in its anti-labor provisions there could be no doubt of its intent. And it was their strategy on the floor which gained sufficient opposition to the final measure that should it ever pass the Senate, there is no doubt the House will sustain a Presidential veto.

The Case bill was before Congress only two days after it was introduced. It came to the floor without hearings, without a chance for either labor or management to give its views, and it came after the House Labor Committee, which had never seen nor heard of it, had spent several weeks drafting another and much milder "fact-finding"

bill. This unprecedented procedure was invented by the House Rules Committee, always deeply concerned over the plight of industry but never worried for the fate of American workers.

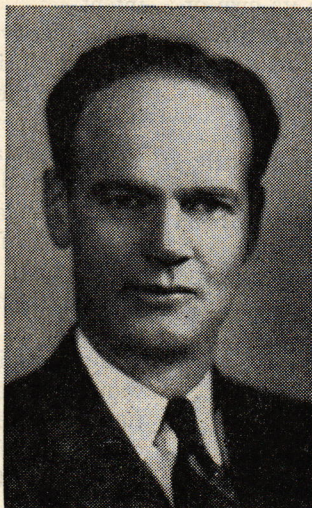
The Rules Committee must clear all legislation before it reaches the floor, set the procedure under which it is debated and amended. This procedure is set down in a "rule."

This time, when the Labor Committee came to the Rules group, asking a simple "rule," which would have allowed ordinary amendments, Francis Case, who comes from a farming district in South Dakota, also appeared.

Just that day, Mr. Case had introduced a bill. No printed copies were even available. The Rules Committee had one copy to share among its 12 mem-

bers. Adolph Sabath, chairman of the committee and one of labor's staunchest friends, complained that he didn't have a chance to read the measure because Roger Slaughter of Kansas City had taken the only copy.

The next day, after giving a few of us like Andrew J. Biemiller, Hugh De Lacy, Ellis E. Patterson, and James P. Geelan, a chance to say a few words against the hastily presented bill, the committee went into executive session. Over Mr. Sabath's heated opposition, the committee decided that the House should consider the Case bill as a substitute for the Labor Committee legislation.



NED R. HEALY

The Labor Committee bill was a simple measure to establish fact-finding committees. No "cooling off" or, as some congressmen called them "killing off," period was provided, and no subpoena power was given the fact-finders.

The Case bill was no relation of it. Under ordinary House procedure it could not have been considered.

But within two days, the Rules Committee had it before the House.

All branches of labor opposed it. There was no question that its provisions were directed at the heart of labor—its right to bargain collectively and to use its own organized economic strength to gain decent hours, wages and conditions for working men and women.

The bill provided, in its final form:

1. Abridgement of the right to strike. Strikes are prohibited in every labor dispute "materially affecting commerce" for 35 days.

2. Outlawing of all strikes when they are voted or called in support of other workers. In a boycott provision so broad it would outlaw nearly all sympathy action by one group of workers in support of another, the bill provides the most drastic penalties ever invoked against any group in America. Violation of the section would put unions out of business—by denying them collective bargaining rights—for six months.

3. Outright repeal of many provisions of the famed Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. The bill gives anti-labor judges the powers to rule by injunction.

4. Denial of all right to effective picketing. Under a section which leaves to the court the interpretation of whether picketing is a "threat of violence," the bill would take away collective bargaining rights—including the right to work under a union contract—from so called violators.

5. Giving courts the power to destroy unions by "fining" them to the full extent of their treasuries in civil suits for damages brought by employers.

6. Taking away collective bargaining rights from so called supervisors and many white collar workers, including all those in payroll departments as well as timekeepers. All foremen would be removed from union contract protection.

The bill was designed to transform the Wagner Act from a Magna Carta for labor into a club to beat labor into submission and impotence. If it should ever become law it will do its job effectively.

While Mr. Case and his cohorts expounded on the "fairness" of their bill, two days of debate on the floor revealed its true intent.

So effective were the opponents of the measure during those first days of debate that when the floor of the House was opened for amendments, the galleries witnessed the strange spectacle of members who have long shouted for drastic controls on labor scurrying to "sugar coat" the most obnoxious provisions of the bill. Literally scores of amendments were offered in an effort to clean up the measure and make it seem more presentable.

But a coalition of about 65 members who wanted no part of repressive legislation refused to take on the job of laundering the dirty linen of the anti-labor bloc. When so called perfecting amendments were offered, we 65 voted against them. When attempts were made to make the bill even more intolerable we abstained from voting.

This was the strategy which brought the clear cut vote on an out-and-out anti-labor and anti-public measure.

And it was strategy which so unnerved some of the reactionaries that it caused Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, whose opposition to labor is usually apparent, to wail:

"I referred to some of the strange antics that have been going on. This is what I mean: Some of these good friends of mine on the other side (Democratic) of the aisle complain bitterly of the inclusion of certain provisions for injunctive relief, yet when the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Vorys,

with support of many of us, offered an amendment to strike injunctive action from the contract section of the bill, they voted against the amendment."

The highpoint of this by-play came in connection with an amendment by Clare Hoffman of Michigan to modify the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Howard Smith of Virginia, co-author of the notorious Smith-Connally act, was incensed.

Usually Mr. Hoffman can be counted on to support measures to clamp down on labor. But worried by the 65 or so liberals who refused to play the game of hanging labor with a fine silk cord instead of the rough Case rope, Hoffman proposed to introduce a few silken threads of his own.

Smith, less worried than Hoffman—who incidentally finally voted against the bill—stormed:

"I had expected assaults against certain features of this bill from many sources in the House, but I did not expect it to come from the gentleman from Michigan, who has been wailing in the wilderness for correction of these abuses. I can only say to him in the words of Shakespeare: 'Thou too, Brutus!'"

After two days of general debate and three days of amendments the bill was voted in essentially the same form as introduced, although in one or two instances its provi-

sions were made more drastic. There was no doubt the issue was whether or not members of Congress wanted to oppress labor.

Measures, such as the proposal of Jerry Voorhis from my own state to substitute a bill putting all labor under a system similar to the much protested Railway Labor Act and like the proposal to substitute President Truman's proposed "fact-finding" and "cooling off" machinery, were all beaten.

The vote itself will serve one outstanding purpose. The men and women who must work for a living now know without question which of their elected representatives are serving the interest of the people and which serve the call of special privilege and special interest. The American people will have an opportunity of making their will known this fall. I have no doubt as to the verdict they will render.

Labor's fight against the Case bill, effective as it was in the House in piling up a total which will sustain a veto, is just begun. It is certainly doubtful that the more cautious Senate will ever enact such a drastic measure. Certainly, President Truman would never sign it.

However a danger exists that the Senate may pass a compromise measure containing some of the damaging features of the Case and Hobbs bills. The fight against repressive legislation must continue in the Senate.

Opposes Transfer of Federal Employment Service

Congressman Clyde Doyle of California, speaking in the House not long ago, advanced 12 reasons for keeping the United States Employment service offices under continued control by the United States government.

He pointed out that in many states the offices were in so confused a condition that the government had to take over, and that if the offices were returned to the states the same confusion would develop again.

Under state control, the whims of 48 legislatures govern; some permit a satisfactory system, others have virtually no system at all. Mr. Doyle thinks use of the offices for state patronage is in itself an important objection to their return.

All the reasons advanced by Mr. Doyle are sound. It is unfortunate that his colleagues in the House did not pay more attention to them.—*The Government Standard*.

Government should set a good example for other employers; its treatment of some government workers is anything but that.—Miami Citizen.

These 155 Voted for Labor on Case Bill

HERE are the 155 members of Congress who stood up for labor when the Case bill was rushed through the House last month. The bill was so bad that even Clare Hoffman and Clare Boothe Luce voted against it.

It was grimly prophetic that at the very time the reactionary majority was passing this bill in Washington, armed railroad

strike breakers in Illinois were shooting down five union pickets.

This is the kind of labor relations the Case bill would promote. It shows the kind of solutions that little men are proposing for big issues.

One hundred of these 155 members of Congress who voted right on the Case bill, also voted right on the Hobbs bill.

Asterisks Show Those Who Also Voted Right on Hobbs Bill

ALABAMA

Democrat

Luther Patrick, Birmingham.*

ARIZONA

Democrats

Richard F. Harless, Phoenix.

John R. Murdock, Tempe.

ARKANSAS

Democrat

Oren Harris, El Dorado.

CALIFORNIA

Democrats

Franck R. Havenner, San Francisco.*

George P. Miller, Alameda.*

John H. Tolan, Oakland.

George E. Outland, Santa Barbara.*

Jerry Voorhis, San Dimas.

Ned R. Healy, Los Angeles.

Helen Gahagan Douglas, Los Angeles.

Ellis E. Patterson, Los Angeles.*

Clyde Doyle, Long Beach.*

Chet Holifield, Montebello.*

Harry R. Sheppard, Yucaipa.*

Ed. V. Izac, San Diego.*

Republicans

Clair Engle, Red Bluff.

J. Leroy Johnson, Stockton.

Gordon L. McDonough, Los Angeles.*

COLORADO

Republican

J. Edgar Chenoweth, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT

Democrats

Joseph F. Ryter, Hartford.*

Herman P. Kopplemann, Hartford.*

Chase Going Woodhouse, New London.*

James P. Geelan, New Haven.*

Republican

Clare Boothe Luce, Greenwich.

DELAWARE

Democrat

Philip A. Traynor, Wilmington.*

FLORIDA

None

GEORGIA

None

IDAHO

Democrat

Compton I. White, Clark Fork.

ILLINOIS

Democrats

Emily Taft Douglas, Chicago.*

William L. Dawson, Chicago.*

William A. Rowan, Chicago.*

Edward A. Kelly, Chicago.*

Martin Gorski, Chicago.*

Adolph J. Sabath, Chicago.*

Thomas J. O'Brien, Chicago.*

William W. Link, Chicago.*

Thomas S. Gordon, Chicago.*

Alexander J. Resa, Chicago.*

Melvin Price, East St. Louis.*

Republicans

Evan Howell, Springfield.*
C. W. Bishop, Carterville.*

INDIANA**Democrats**

Ray J. Madden, Gary.*
Louis Ludlow, Indianapolis.*

Republican

Charles M. LaFollette, Evansville.*

IOWA**None****KANSAS****None****KENTUCKY****Democrats**

Earle C. Clements, Morganfield.*
Emmet O'Neal, Louisville.
Brent Spence, Fort Thomas.*
Joe E. Bates, Greenup.*

LOUISIANA**Democrats**

James H. Morrison, Hammond.
Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Opelousas.

MAINE**Republican**

Margaret Chase Smith, Skowhegan.

MARYLAND**Democrat**

Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., Baltimore.

Republican

James G. Beall, Frostburg.

MASSACHUSETTS**Democrats**

Philip J. Philbin, Clinton.*
Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.*
John W. McCormack, Dorchester.*

MICHIGAN**Democrats**

George G. Sadowski, Detroit.*
Frank E. Hook, Ironwood.*
George D. O'Brien, Detroit.*
Louis C. Rabaut, Grosse Pointe Park.*
John Lesinski, Dearborn.*

Republicans

Clare E. Hoffman, Allegan.
Albert J. Engel, Muskegon.

MINNESOTA**Democrats**

William J. Gallagher, Minneapolis.*
Frank T. Starkey, St. Paul.*

Republicans

William A. Pittenger, Duluth.
Harold C. Hagen, Crookston.

MISSISSIPPI**None****MISSOURI****Democrats**

Charles J. Bell, Blue Springs.
A. S. J. Carnahan, Ellsinore.*
Clarence Cannon, Elsberry.*
John B. Sullivan, St. Louis.*
John J. Cochran, St. Louis.*

Republican

William C. Cole, St. Joseph.*

MONTANA**Democrat**

Michael J. Mansfield, Missoula.*

Republican

Wesley A. D'Ewart, Wilsall.

NEBRASKA**None****NEVADA****Democrat**

Berkeley L. Bunker, Las Vegas.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE**None****NEW JERSEY****Democrat**

Edward J. Hart, Jersey City.*

Republicans

Charles A. Wolverton, Camden.
Clifford P. Case, Rahway.
Gordon Canfield, Paterson.

NEW MEXICO**None****NEW YORK****Democrats**

William B. Barry, St. Albans.
James A. Roe, Flushing.
James J. Delaney, Long Island City.*
John J. Delaney, Brooklyn.*

Joseph L. Pfeifer, Brooklyn.
 Eugene J. Keogh, Brooklyn.*
 Andrew L. Somers, Brooklyn.
 James J. Heffernan, Brooklyn.*
 John J. Rooney, Brooklyn.*
 Donald L. O'Toole, Brooklyn.*
 Leo F. Rayfiel, Brooklyn.*
 Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn.*
 James H. Torrens, New York City.*
 Adam C. Powell, Jr., New York City.*
 Walter A. Lynch, New York City.*
 Benjamin J. Rabin, New York City.*
 Charles A. Buckley, Bronx.*
 Peter A. Quinn, New York City.*
 William T. Byrne, Loudonville.*
 George F. Rogers, Rochester.*

Republicans

Henry J. Latham, Queens Village.
 Joseph Clark Baldwin, New York City.*
 Bernard W. Kearney, Gloversville.
 Edwin Arthur Hall, Binghamton.
 Edward J. Elsaesser, Buffalo.
 John C. Butler, Buffalo.*

American Labor

Vito Marcantonio, New York City.*

NORTH CAROLINA

None

NORTH DAKOTA

Republican

William Lemke, Fargo.

OHIO

Democrats

Edward J. Gardner, Hamilton.*
 Walter B. Huber, Akron.*
 William R. Thom, Canton.*
 Michael J. Kirwan, Youngstown.*
 Michael A. Feighan, Cleveland.*

Republicans

George H. Bender, Cleveland Heights.
 Earl R. Lewis, St. Clairsville.

OKLAHOMA

None

OREGON

Republican

Homer D. Angell, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA

Democrats

William A. Barrett, Philadelphia.*
 William T. Granahan, Philadelphia.*
 Michael J. Bradley, Philadelphia.*
 John E. Sheridan, Philadelphia.*
 William J. Green, Jr., Philadelphia.*
 Herbert J. McClinchey, Philadelphia.*
 John W. Murphy, Dunmore.*
 Daniel J. Flood, Wilkes-Barre.*
 Daniel K. Hoch, Reading.*
 Frances E. Walter, Easton.
 J. Buell Snyder, Perryopolis.*
 Thomas E. Morgan, Fredericktown.*
 Augustine B. Kelley, Greensburg.*
 Herman P. Eberharter, Pittsburgh.

Republicans

Ivor D. Fenton, Mahanoy City.
 John C. Kunkel, Harrisburg.
 Robert J. Corbett, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND

Democrats

Aime J. Forand, Cumberland.*
 John E. Fogarty, Harmony.*

SOUTH CAROLINA

None

SOUTH DAKOTA

None

TENNESSEE

Democrats

Estes Kefauver, Chattanooga.
 Clifford Davis, Memphis.

TEXAS

Democrats

J. M. Combs, Beaumont.
 Albert Thomas, Houston.

UTAH

Democrats

Walter K. Granger, Cedar City*
 J. W. Robinson, Provo.

VERMONT

None

VIRGINIA

Democrat

John W. Flannagan, Jr., Bristol.

WASHINGTON**Democrats**

Hugh De Lacy, Seattle.*
 Henry M. Jackson, Everett.
 Charles R. Savage, Shelton.*
 John M. Coffee, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA**Democrats**

Matthew M. Neely, Fairmount.*
 Jennings Randolph, Elkins.
 Cleveland M. Bailey, Clarksburg.*

John Kee, Bluefield.*
 Erland H. Hedrick, Beckley.*

WISCONSIN**Democrats**

Thad F. Wasielewski, Milwaukee.
 Andrew J. Biemiller, Milwaukee.*

Republicans

Reid F. Murray, Ogdensburg.
 Alvin E. O'Konski, Mercer.*

Progressive

Merlin Hull, Black River Falls.*

These Are the 258 Who Passed the Case Bill

HERE are the members of the reactionary anti-labor bloc that controls the lower House of Congress. They are the men and women who passed the Case bill on top of the Hobbs bill to strangle organized labor.

The voting showed the familiar lineup of southern Democrats with Republicans

with a few exceptions. Teamsters should note these exceptions carefully. The few southern Democrats and Republicans who favored labor and opposed the Case bill, appear on the preceding pages.

Those who opposed labor appear below and on the following pages.

Remember in November!

ALABAMA**Democrats**

Frank W. Boykin, Mobile.
 George M. Grant, Troy.
 George W. Andrews, Union Springs.
 Sam Hobbs, Selma.
 Albert Rains, Gadsden.
 Pete Jarman, Livingston.
 Carter Manasco, Jasper.
 John J. Sparkman, Huntsville.

ARIZONA**None****ARKANSAS****Democrats**

Ezekiel C. Gathings, West Memphis.
 Wilbur D. Mills, Kensett.
 James W. Trimble, Berryville.
 Fadjo Cravens, Forth Smith.
 Brooks Hays, Little Rock.
 W. F. Norrell, Monticello.

CALIFORNIA**Democrats**

Clarence F. Lea, Santa Rosa.
 Alfred J. Elliott, Tulare.

Republicans

Jack Z. Anderson, San Juan Bautista.
 Bertrand W. Gearhart, Fresno.
 Carl Hinshaw, Pasadena.
 John Phillips, Banning.

COLORADO**Republicans**

Dean M. Gillespie, Denver.
 William S. Hill, Fort Collins.
 Robert F. Rockwell, Paonia.

CONNECTICUT**Republican**

Joseph E. Talbot, Naugatuck.

DELAWARE**None**

FLORIDA**Democrats**

James H. Peterson, Lakeland.
 Emory H. Price, Jacksonville.
 Robert L. F. Sikes, Crestview.
 Joe Hendricks, De Land.
 Dwight L. Rogers, Fort Lauderdale.

GEORGIA**Democrats**

Hugh Peterson, Ailey.
 E. E. Cox, Camilla.
 Albert S. Camp, Newnan.
 Stephen Pace, Americus.
 Carl Vinson, Milledgeville.
 Malcolm C. Tarver, Dalton.
 John S. Gibson, Douglas.
 John S. Wood, Canton.
 Paul Brown, Elberton.

IDAHO**Republican**

Henry C. Dworshak, Burley.

ILLINOIS**Republicans**

Ralph E. Church, Evanston.
 Chauncey W. Reed, West Chicago.
 Noah M. Mason, Oglesby.
 Leo E. Allen, Galena.
 Robert B. Chipfield, Canton.
 Everett M. Dirksen, Pekin.
 Leslie C. Arends, Melvin.
 Jessie Sumner, Milford.
 Rolla C. McMillen, Decatur.
 Sid Simpson, Carrollton.
 Charles W. Vursell, Salem.
 Roy Clippinger, Carmi.

INDIANA**Republicans**

Charles A. Halleck, Rensselaer.
 Robert A. Grant, South Bend.
 George W. Gillie, Fort Wayne.
 Forest A. Harness, Kokomo.
 Noble J. Johnson, Terre Haute.
 Gerald W. Landis, Linton.
 Raymond S. Springer, Connersville.

IOWA**Republicans**

Thomas E. Martin, Iowa City.

Henry O. Talle, Decorah.

John W. Gwynne, Waterloo.

Karl M. LeCompte, Corydon.

Paul Cunningham, Des Moines.

James I. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.

Ben Franklin Jensen, Exira.

Charles B. Hoeven, Alton.

KANSAS**Republicans**

Albert M. Cole, Holton.
 Errett P. Scrivner, Kansas City.
 Thomas D. Winter, Girard.
 Edward H. Rees, Lyon County.
 Clifford R. Hope, Garden City.
 Frank Carlson, Concordia.

KENTUCKY**Democrats**

Noble J. Gregory, Mayfield.
 Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon.
 Virgil Chapman, Paris.
 Andrew Jackson May, Prestonsburg.

Republican

John M. Robsion, Barbourville.

LOUISIANA**Democrats**

F. Edward Hebert, New Orleans.
 Paul H. Maloney, New Orleans.
 James Domengeaux, Lafayette.
 Overton Brooks, Shreveport.
 Charles E. McKenzie, Monroe.
 A. Leonard Allen, Winnfield.

MAINE**Republicans**

Robert Hale, Portland.
 Frank Fellows, Bangor.

MARYLAND**Democrats**

Dudley G. Roe, Sudlersville.
 H. Streett Baldwin, Hydes.
 George H. Fallon, Baltimore.
 Lansdale G. Sasscer, Upper Marlboro.

MASSACHUSETTS**Republicans**

John W. Heselton, Deerfield.
 Charles R. Clason, Springfield.

Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester.
 Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell.
 George J. Bates, Salem.
 Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose.
 Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable.
 Christian A. Herter, Boston.
 Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton.
 Joseph W. Martin, North Attleboro.

MICHIGAN**Republicans**

Earl C. Michener, Adrian.
 Bartel J. Jonkman, Grand Rapids.
 William W. Blackney, Flint.
 Jesse P. Wolcott, Port Huron.
 Fred L. Crawford, Saginaw.
 Roy O. Woodruff, Bay City.
 Paul W. Shafer, Battle Creek.
 George A. Dondero, Royal Oak.

MINNESOTA**Republicans**

August H. Andresen, Red Wing.
 Joseph P. O'Hara, Glencoe.
 Walter H. Judd, Minneapolis.
 H. Carl Andersen, Tyler.

MISSISSIPPI**Democrats**

John E. Rankin, Tupelo.
 Jamie L. Whitten, Charleston.
 William M. Whittington, Greenwood.
 Thomas G. Abernethy, Okolona.
 William A. Winstead, Philadelphia.
 William M. Colmer, Pascagoula.
 Dan R. McGehee, Meadville.

MISSOURI**Democrats**

Roger C. Slaughter, Kansas City.
 Orville Zimmerman, Kennett.

Republicans

Max Schwabe, Columbia.
 Marion T. Bennett, Springfield.
 Dewey Short, Galena.
 Walter C. Ploeser, Clayton.

MONTANA**None****NEBRASKA****Republicans**

Carl T. Curtis, Minden.

Howard H. Buffett, Omaha.
 Karl Stefan, Norfolk.
 Arthur L. Miller, Kimball.

NEVADA**None****NEW HAMPSHIRE****Republicans**

Chester E. Merrow, Center Ossipee.
 Sherman Adams, Lincoln.

NEW JERSEY**Republicans**

T. Millet Hand, Cape May.
 James C. Auchincloss, Rumson.
 Frank A. Mathews, Jr., Riverton.
 Charles A. Eaton, Watchung.
 J. Parnell Thomas, Allendale.
 Harry L. Towe, Rutherford.
 Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Kearny.
 Frank L. Sundstrom, East Orange.
 Robert W. Kean, Livingston.

NEW MEXICO**Democrat**

Antonio M. Fernandez, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK**Republicans**

Edgar A. Sharp, Patchogue.
 Leonard W. Hall, Oyster Bay.
 Ellsworth B. Buck, Staten Island.
 Ralph Waldo Gwinn, Bronxville.
 Ralph A. Gamble, Larchmont.
 Jay LeFevre, New Paltz.
 Dean P. Taylor, Troy.
 Clarence E. Kilburn, Malone.
 Hadwen C. Fuller, Parish.
 Clarence E. Hancock, Syracuse.
 John Taber, Auburn.
 W. Sterling Cole, Bath.
 James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
 Walter G. Andrews, Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA**Democrats**

Herbert C. Bonner, Washington.
 John H. Kerr, Warrenton.
 Graham A. Barden, New Bern.
 Harold D. Cooley, Nashville.
 A. L. Bulwinkle, Gastonia.

Zebulon Weaver, Asheville.
 John H. Folger, Mount Airy.
 Carl T. Durham, Chapel Hill.
 J. Bayard Clark, Fayetteville.
 Sam Ervin, Jr., Morganton.
 William O. Burgin, Lexington.
 Robert L. Doughton, Laurel Springs.

NORTH DAKOTA

Republican

Charles R. Robertson, Bismark.

OHIO

Republicans

Charles H. Elston, Cincinnati.
 William E. Hess, Cincinnati.
 Robert F. Jones, Lima.
 Cliff Clevenger, Bryan.
 Edward O. McCowen, Wheelersburg.
 Clarence J. Brown, Blanchester.
 Frederick C. Smith, Marion.
 Homer A. Ramey, Toledo.
 Thomas A. Jenkins, Ironton.
 Walter E. Brehm, Logan.
 John M. Vorys, Columbus.
 Alvin F. Weichel, Sandusky.
 P. W. Griffiths, Marietta.
 J. Harry McGregor, West Lafayette.
 Frances P. Bolton, Lyndhurst.

OKLAHOMA

Democrats

William G. Stigler, Stigler.
 Paul Stewart, Antlers.
 A. S. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma City.
 Lyle H. Boren, Seminole.
 Jed Johnson, Anadarko.
 Victor Wickersham, Mangum.

Republicans

George B. Schwabe, Tulsa.
 Ross Rizley, Guymon.

OREGON

Republicans

Lowell Stockman, Pendleton.
 Walter Norblad, Astoria.
 Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg.

PENNSYLVANIA

Republicans

James Wolfenden, Upper Darby.

Charles L. Gerlach, Allentown.
 J. Roland Kinzer, Lancaster.
 Wilson D. Gillette, Towanda.
 Robert F. Rich, Woolrich.
 Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Penn Wynne.
 Richard M. Simpson, Huntingdon.
 Leon H. Gavin, Oil City.
 Chester H. Gross, York.
 David E. Brumbaugh, Claysburg.
 Louis E. Graham, Beaver.
 Harve Tibbott, Ebensburg.
 Robert L. Rodgers, Erie.
 Howard E. Campbell, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND

None

SOUTH CAROLINA

Democrats

L. Mendel Rivers, Charleston.
 John J. Riley, Sumter.
 Butler B. Hare, Saluda.
 Joseph R. Bryson, Greenville.
 James P. Richards, Lancaster.
 John L. McMillan, Florence.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Republicans

Francis Case, Custer.
 Karl E. Mundt, Madison.

TENNESSEE

Democrats

Albert A. Gore, Carthage.
 Harold H. Earthman, Murfreesboro.
 James P. Priest, Nashville.
 Wirt Courtney, Franklin.
 Tom Murray, Jackson.
 Jere Cooper, Dyersburg.

Republicans

Brazilla C. Reece, Johnson City.
 John Jennings, Jr., Knoxville.

TEXAS

Democrats

Wright Patman, Texarkana.
 Lindley Beckworth, Upshur County.
 Hatton W. Sumners, Dallas.
 Milton H. West, Brownsville.
 Luther A. Johnson, Corsicana.
 Tom Pickett, Palestine.
 Joseph J. Mansfield, Columbus.

Lydon B. Johnson, Johnson City.
 William R. Poage, Waco.
 Fritz G. Lanham, Fort Worth.
 Ed Gossett, Wichita Falls.
 John E. Lyle, Jr., Corpus Christi.
 Robert E. Thomason, El Paso.
 Sam M. Russell, Stephenville.
 Eugene Worley, Shamrock.
 George H. Mahon, Colorado City.
 Paul J. Kilday, San Antonio.

UTAH

None

VERMONT

Republican

Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.

VIRGINIA

Democrats

Schuyler O. Bland, Newport News.
 Ralph H. Daughton, Norfolk.
 J. Vaughan Gary, Richmond.
 Patrick Henry Drewry, Petersburg.

Thomas G. Burch, Martinsville.
 A. Willis Robertson, Lexington.
 Howard W. Smith, Alexandria.
 J. Lindsay Almond, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON

Republicans

Hal Holmes, Ellensburg.
 Walt Horan, Wenatchee.

WEST VIRGINIA

Republican

Hubert S. Ellis, Huntington.

WISCONSIN

Republicans

Lawrence H. Smith, Racine.
 Robert K. Henry, Jefferson.
 William H. Stevenson, La Crosse.
 Frank B. Keefe, Oshkosh.
 John W. Byrnes, Green Bay.

WYOMING

Republican

Frank A. Barrett, Lusk.

17 House Members Did Not Vote on Case Bill

Seventeen members of the House did not vote on the Case Bill. Three of those not voting were paired against the bill, thereby indicating their support of labor. These were John D. Dingell of Michigan and Robert Crosser of Ohio, Democrats, and Fred Bradley of Michigan, Republican.

Three Republicans paired in favor of the bill and against labor were Harold Knutson

of Minnesota, August W. Bennet and Daniel A. Reed of New York.

Others not voting but not paired for or against the bill were Arnold of Missouri, Bloom of New York, Cannon of Florida, Curley of Massachusetts, Fisher of Texas, Fulton of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Illinois, King of California, Norton of New Jersey, Welch of California, and Wilson of Indiana.

Corporations Cheat U. S. by Overpaying Taxes

The big corporations are receiving millions in wartime tax rebates from Congress but still they are not satisfied. They have discovered a new racket to get money out of the federal treasury. Many of them are deliberately overpaying their income taxes because the government refunds overpay-

ments at 6 per cent interest. This is more than twice what they could get for their money in war bonds or other sound securities. So they overpay and then collect it back at high interest. Are our law makers going to do anything about this? Or are they going to try it themselves?

Until further notice all communications for the general secretary-treasurer should be addressed to F. D. Brown as acting secretary-treasurer at the International headquarters of the Teamsters' Union, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Fact-Finding Boards Are Failure

CORPORATION tactics in the General Motors and steel strikes prove that fact-finding boards are useless in preventing industrial unrest, according to the statement of 40 liberal members of Congress calling upon the House to take action.

The demand was issued at the height of the agitation against labor in Congress. It called on Congress to investigate the actions of industry rather than vent its spleen on labor.

The action attracted national attention to the defiant attitude of the corporations and showed the public that there are two sides to the strike question.

The House, however, ignored the petition of the 40 liberals and went ahead to pass the Case bill to penalize labor for the sins of industry.

The courageous statement of the 40 liberals follows:

"The rejection by General Motors Corporation of the recommendation of the President's Fact-Finding Board and the refusal of the U. S. Steel Corporation to accept the President's compromise settlement have precipitated the gravest industrial crisis in the history of our economy. The actions of these corporations indicate

that fact-finding boards will not solve this crisis.

"The unions have accepted the compromise proposals and have charged that the refusal of these corporations is part of a concerted plan to destroy labor unions and endanger the welfare of the American people.

"To solve this crisis:

"1. We call upon General Motors and the U. S. Steel Corporation to accept the government's proposal for settlement of the disputes.

"2. We call upon the House Labor Committee to make an immediate investigation of the labor policies of these corporations and the whole field of labor-management relations to determine the real causes underlying existing industrial strife.

"3. We call upon the House to reject any attempt to bring about reconsideration of the May-Arends bill and any similar anti-labor legislation.

"4. We call upon the House to defeat the fact-finding bill reported by the House Labor Committee."

These are the 37 Democrats, two Republicans and one minor party member who signed the statement:

CALIFORNIA—Helen Gahagan Douglas, Clyde Doyle, Ned R. Healy, Cecil R. King, George P. Miller, George E. Outland, Ellis E. Patterson, Richard J. Welch, Franck R. Havenner.

CONNECTICUT—James P. Geelan.

ILLINOIS—William L. Dawson, Thomas S. Gordon, William W. Link, Thomas J. O'Brien, Melvin Price, Adolph J. Sabath.

INDIANA—Charles M. LaFollette.

MICHIGAN—Frank E. Hook, John Lesinski, George D. O'Brien, George G. Sadowski, Louis C. Rabaut.

MINNESOTA—William J. Gallagher.

NEW YORK—Emanuel Celler, Donald L. O'Toole, Benjamin J. Rabin, Leo F. Rayfiel, James H. Torrens, John J. Rooney, Vito Marcantonio, Adam C. Powell, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA—Herman P. Eberharter, William T. Granahan, Augustine B. Kelley, Thomas E. Morgan.

WASHINGTON—Hugh De Lacy, John M. Coffee, Charles R. Savage.

WEST VIRGINIA—Cleveland M. Bailey.

WISCONSIN—Andrew J. Biemiller.

All are Democrats except LaFollette of Indiana and Welch of California, Republicans, and Marcantonio of New York, American Labor party.

Board Considers Many Problems

MINUTES OF MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
HELD IN THE MIAMI COLONIAL HOTEL, MIAMI, FLORIDA,
JANUARY 28 TO FEBRUARY 7, 1946.

THE general executive board opened its regular meeting in the Miami Colonial Hotel, Miami, Florida, on January 28, 1946. The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by General President Daniel J. Tobin. All members were present with the exception of the late John M. Gillespie, secretary-treasurer, who passed away a few days before the opening of the meeting.

The general president, with the approval of the members of the general executive board, designated Thomas E. Flynn as acting secretary for the sessions of the board.

President Tobin discussed briefly conditions in general in the labor movement, the demands of the workers for higher wages, a different element coming into the movement which is difficult to control, the unrest amongst our members returning from the service, etc.

A committee from the Chicago Joint Council appeared before the board suggesting a candidate for the office of general-secretary-treasurer. The board heard their statements and took action which appears later.

General Counsel Joseph A. Padway explained to the board the latest decision by the courts in regard to the status of ex-service men in their local unions, what seniority they hold, etc. He read a recent decision of a federal judge dealing with super-seniority. This decision is of importance because there has been considerable difficulty with the subject of seniority under General Hershey's interpretation of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

General Hershey ruled that returning veterans were entitled to super-seniority—that is, if there was a job open, the veteran was entitled to it even though the job was

filled by a worker of many years seniority over the veteran.

Judge Padway explained that a judge in Brooklyn had ruled in favor of General Hershey's interpretation.

However, the American Federation of Labor, through Judge Padway, took another case to the federal court and the judge ruled in that case that General Hershey's interpretation was incorrect. The judge ruled that a veteran is entitled to his own job or a similar job of equal seniority; that the veteran is not entitled to displace any man or worker with greater seniority.

Judge Padway explained further that the decision was well reasoned and it was his opinion it would be sustained in all federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision will help towards removing labor disputes over the subject and will induce employers to accept the decision and thereby refrain from discharging workers of greater seniority than the returning veterans.

The general president announced as the next order of business the matter of holding a regular convention in 1946. An exhaustive discussion followed during which it was made clear that transportation facilities to the west coast and, for that matter, all over the country have not greatly improved over last year.

It was apparent that great difficulty with respect to transportation still exists and will exist for some months to come. Likewise, the situation with respect to hotel accommodations is found to be equally difficult.

No city at the present time, and for some time to come, can facilitate a convention as large as the one required for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Although

the situation appears to be hopeless for the year 1946, the board decided that further effort be made in the hope that arrangements might be made to enable the convention to convene by September, 1946. Thereupon the following motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried:

"That the entire subject relating to the holding of a convention in 1946 be referred to the general president for further investigation and if he is able to conclude satisfactory arrangements by the first of May for the purpose of holding the convention in the City of Los Angeles, that he proceed to conclude such arrangements; on the other hand, if the general president finds that satisfactory arrangements for traveling and hotel accommodations cannot be made for the purpose of holding the convention at the time and place designated, then that the convention be postponed from its regular date to September, 1947"

The next order of business was the matter of the appointment of a secretary-treasurer to the position left vacant by the death of Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie. A thorough discussion was had respecting this subject, after which the following motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried:

"That the matter of the appointment of a general secretary-treasurer be held in abeyance for further report and recommendations by the general president; that in the meantime, the general president be empowered to appoint someone to perform the functions of the general secretary-treasurer under the title and designation of 'assistant general secretary-treasurer,' and such appointment shall continue, subject to change by the general president, until a general secretary-treasurer is selected in accordance with the International constitution. The general president is empowered to fix the compensation of the assistant secretary-treasurer, and to change it, as in his discretion he deems proper."

Two letters were read from two members supposed to represent a rank and file committee of Local No. 138, New York City, protesting the recent election in that local union. A committee also appeared from the local union. The complaint was considered

and was referred to Vice President Cashal and the New York Joint Council for further consideration and adjustment.

A letter was read from Joint Council No. 16 of New York City, embodying a resolution by Local No. 808, in which they expressed a desire to try and have the Railway Wage Act amended to provide for the closed shop in the agreement with the Railway Express Agency, and for the establishment of more effective machinery for handling grievances.

President Tobin advised that action by Congress was required to effect such changes and that the general trend in Congress at this time does not indicate that we might expect any such favorable action; but that the general officers and the board would do all within their power to further such action.

A telegram which was received by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, was read to the general executive board. This telegram notified the American Federation of Labor that HR-6252 (the Case bill) a bill now before Congress, would seriously injure the trade union movement and almost destroy the protecting provisions obtained by labor years ago through the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

The general president was instructed to send a telegram to several members of the House and of the Senate, in the name of the International organization, protesting against the passage of the bill; and the general executive board suggests that all local unions and joint councils carefully give their serious attention to legislation now before Congress and contact their congressmen and senators and urgently advise them to vote against such adverse legislation; and that organized labor and its friends will keep in mind on election day next November those congressmen and senators up for reelection who remained loyal to the working men and women of America.

Judge Padway reported on the present status of two lawsuits which involve the International Union. The report was received, but it was explained that postpone-

ment had been requested in one instance and that it was very likely that the cases involving the International Union would not be before the courts inside the next three or four months.

A letter was read from the head of our statistical department in Washington, in which it was stated that since the War Labor Board and the Trucking Commission have been dissolved, there is need for a board of some kind to adjust controversies between the local cartage industry and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A plan was submitted which the general executive board seemed to regard favorably, and it is possible that in the near future we may have a commission appointed similar to the Trucking Commission, for the purpose of handling all disagreements in wage contracts involving the local cartage end of our trade. Acceptance of this commission, however, by either the employers or the labor unions is entirely optional, but if the commission, when created, is accepted as the deciding body, its decisions must be regarded as final and binding.

The organization of loaders and unloaders at airports, as well as truck drivers, taxi drivers, etc., employed around landing fields and airports was discussed by the board, and it was the opinion of the board that the organization of these workers should be given strict attention by our people everywhere. Other organizations are taking over these men and they properly come under our jurisdiction.

The appeal case of Pasquale Lorizio and Edward Darragh of Local No. 25, Boston, Mass., was heard by the board. Charges were preferred against these men last April. The general executive board listened attentively to the statements of the two men, who appeared in person.

Emmett Cudahy, representing the joint council of Boston, stated the reasons of the joint council for sustaining the action of the local union. The board went into executive session and decided unanimously to uphold the decision of the Boston Joint Council,

and the appeal of the two men was denied.

The next appeal was that of Arthur P. Andersen, Local No. 25, Boston. In this case Brother Andersen was fined some months ago for causing a serious disturbance within a meeting and for refusing to obey the orders of the chairman. He was found guilty by Local No. 25 and the decision was sustained by the joint council. The general executive board confirmed the action of the joint council and denied the appeal of Brother Andersen.

A delegation appeared from Local No. 584, milk wagon drivers and dairy employees, of New York City. This local union consists of three units and a total membership of about 12,000. For the purpose of creating more harmony and simplifying local union procedure, the local union requested that separate charters be granted—that is, a charter to each unit. The board granted this request, after consulting with the representatives of the New York Joint Council.

It was clearly understood and agreed by all parties concerned and by the attorney, Mr. Cohen, who represents the milk wagon drivers and dairy employees, that a board would be set up, of which Vice President Cashal would be chairman, and that when any question or dispute arose over jurisdiction or other matters, this board would endeavor to reach an agreement and if they failed to reach an agreement the matter would be left for final decision to Vice President Cashal.

The board next considered the appeal of Nicholas Rudoshko of Local No. 584, Unit 2. Rudoshko was expelled after being given a trial by the local union and after serious charges had been proven to the satisfaction of the local union. The action of the local was upheld by the joint council. The general executive board denied the appeal and confirmed the action of the joint council.

The next case was that of George Borzain of Local No. 191, Bridgeport, Conn. Brother Borzain was removed from the office of business agent because it was charged

he was not performing satisfactorily his duties to the local executive board. Brother Borzain was not removed from membership, nor in any other way penalized. He was merely displaced as business agent by the local executive board. The joint council sustained the local board. The general executive board denied the appeal.

In the case of Charles L. Sheehan and Joseph M. D'Ambrosio, charges had been preferred against these two men by certain officers of the local union, and counter charges filed by Sheehan against all of the officers of the local union. The charges against these two men were based on the fact that they entered the office of Local No. 25 and brutally assaulted one of the business agents, Francis J. Halloran, a man old enough to be their father.

They in turn preferred charges against the officers of the local. On account of this complicated situation and in accordance with the constitution of the International Brotherhood, the general president took original jurisdiction over the case and appointed Raymond McCall, an International representative in Washington, D. C., to go to Boston and hear the case fully and report back to the general president.

Brother McCall carried out the orders and every person was given all the time he needed to present his case. The general president went over the transcript of all the evidence and decided that these two men were guilty of the charges preferred against them, and decided that they be fined \$250, the fine to be spread over a period of 12 months; that they be suspended from membership, but that they be not deprived of the right to work; and that union men, even where we have closed shops, should observe this decision and not refuse to work with them during the period of suspension.

The general executive board, however, changed that part of the decision somewhat and added the following: "That at the end of one year, if their conduct was such as to merit the consideration of the membership, they would be privileged to apply for

reinstatement, and if the reinstatement request was approved by the local union, the joint council, and the general executive board, they would then be entitled to full membership."

The general president went over all the evidence in connection with the charges against the executive officers and business agents of Local No. 25, read the stenographic report of the complete procedure of the trial presented to him by Brother McCall, and decided that the charges were not proven and therefore dismissed the charges. He then reported to the general executive board his findings, and the general executive board unanimously approved the decision of the general president in this case.

In both the above cases the general president did not act as chairman of the board, retired from the room while the board was reaching its decision, and did not participate in the voting of the board.

In the case of John J. Buckley, business agent of Local No. 25, charges were preferred against him for conduct unbecoming a member, by Brother Naylor, president of the joint council. In this case the local executive board, before whom Brother Buckley was tried, dismissed the charges.

Brother Naylor then appealed from the decision of the local union to the joint council, and the joint council found Buckley guilty of using foul and insulting language and prohibited Buckley from participating in the meetings of the joint council for six months. Buckley appealed from the decision of the joint council to the general executive board, and the board confirmed the decision of the joint council and denied the appeal.

Judge Padway reported to the general executive board that in the case of the Park and Tilford Company, the union had won a victory as a result of a recent decision of the state supreme court, which decision dissolved an injunction restraining the local union from picketing. As a result of the decision of the court, it has now been clearly

established that a union has the right to picket a plant in order to secure a majority of the employees.

Local No. 259, newspaper chauffeurs, distributors and helpers of Boston, appealed from the decision of the joint council, by which decision Local No. 259 was ordered to accept the transfer cards of Matthew Pisani and Frank C. Roberts.

The general executive board heard the evidence and found that both of these men had recently taken out membership in other unions and it appeared to the general executive board that their purpose in taking out membership was to obtain membership, on a transfer card, in Local No. 259.

The board sustained the local union, and by such action the general executive board has decided that Local No. 259 was within its rights in those two cases at least, in refusing to accept transfers.

The board, however, admonished Local No. 259 that they must respect the laws and rules of the joint council and the International Union, and the board suggested to all parties in Boston that in the future before transfer cards are issued, the local union representative who is about to issue the transfer card, should contact the representative of the local to which the transfer card is being sent, for the purpose of finding out whether or not there is an opportunity to place the member desiring the transfer at work.

This custom prevails very extensively throughout the nation and there is very little misunderstanding between unions over transfers when they follow this procedure of consulting each other.

The joint council also requested that a trustee be appointed over the affairs of Local No. 259, on the grounds that the local union is not being conducted altogether in accordance with the laws of the International Union; and it was stated that the whole business of Local No. 259 was run in a manner not conducive to the general progress of the Teamsters' Union in Boston and vicinity.

The general executive board took cognizance of this situation and refused to grant the request for the appointment of a trustee, but admonished Local No. 259 that they would be under the watchful eye of the International Union, and that the appointment of a trustee in the future, as contained in the request of the joint council, depends a great deal on the manner in which the affairs of the local union are conducted by the newly elected officers.

A strike endorsement covering 4,000 men was requested by the representatives of Local No. 25 of Boston. It was stated that the employers had practically refused to continue negotiations, or were continuing negotiations in a careless, half-hearted manner, in which no progress was being made.

The local representatives also reported that the state board of arbitration and conciliation of Massachusetts was unable to bring about a settlement. The strike request was granted the local union, on condition that all further efforts possible be made to bring about an agreement or understanding by further conference or by conciliation and arbitration. If those remedies fail, the strike endorsement was granted.

The next case to be heard was the appeal of Joseph Chapman, Local No. 259 of Boston. This man was found guilty of the charges against him by the local union. It was brought out that when the joint council heard the case, on appeal, they did not properly notify Chapman when and where the hearing would be held. It was therefore decided by the general executive board that the penalty be set aside and that the case be reheard by the joint council, and that Chapman be properly notified as to the time and place of the hearing.

A jurisdictional dispute between Local Unions No. 995 and No. 68 of Boston, was next brought to the attention of the board. A representative of Local No. 995 appeared before the board. Local No. 68 had sent in their statement in writing and were not represented in person. This dispute centers around the delivery of fuel oil by

members of the Coal Teamsters' union. The case was heard by the board and referred back to the joint council, with instructions to appoint a committee of three to call all parties together and make a decision, and that decision would be the decision of the board.

General Organizer Jennings requested the amalgamation of Local Union No. 437 of Haverhill, No. 49 of Lowell, and No. 477 of Lawrence, Mass. The board voted unanimously that the matter be referred to the officers in International headquarters for investigation, with power to amalgamate the three local unions if they deem it advisable after the investigation.

An appeal by Harry Taylor, Local No. 557 of Baltimore, Md. was heard by the board. Serious charges were preferred against Taylor last March. He was found guilty and expelled from membership. The joint council sustained the action of the local union. The general executive board denied the appeal and confirmed the action of the joint council.

Brothers Bernard Mazon, Leo Stehle and Melvin Humphreys of Local No. 249, Pittsburgh, Pa., with General Organizer Edward Murphy, appeared before the general executive board to request ratification of past postponement of meetings of Local No. 249 and to obtain permission to postpone future meetings of the local union until a court case now in progress in Pittsburgh is terminated.

The general executive board is satisfied that in view of the fact that certain members of the local union are plaintiffs in the suit against the union, and that discussions of the proceedings will be detrimental to the interests of the local union, meetings of the local union should not be held.

The general executive board therefore concludes that the past postponed meetings were proper and such action of the local union is hereby ratified; and it now orders that future meetings be postponed until the present trial is concluded, or until the fur-

ther order of the general executive board. This action is taken under Article XIV, Section 2 (b) of the International constitution.

It is the opinion of the general executive board that an intensified organizing campaign should be carried on in Pittsburgh and vicinity by Joint Council No. 40, in order to prevent outside or dual organizations of labor from trespassing on our jurisdiction; and the general executive board believes, and so orders, that every possible encouragement be given towards this campaign.

The board recommends that the initiation fee be determined by Joint Council No. 40 during this campaign for new members, to protect the best interests of the International Union; and we herewith ask all organizations of Teamsters and of the American Federation of Labor to lend their aid and assistance in every way possible to the end that this campaign be made successful. This applies to all non-members.

Next to appear before the board were representatives of Local No. 843, bottle beer drivers, warehousemen, bottlers and helpers of Newark, N. J., and Local No. 153, beer drivers, helpers, loaders, unloaders and washers, of Newark, N. J. It seems that these local unions—previously affiliated with the Brewery Workers' International Union—were having some misunderstanding relative to their proper jurisdiction under their charters.

It seems also that when they were part of the Brewery Workers' International Union some three or four years ago, this dispute existed even at that time.

The general executive board decided that the membership as now obtaining in each union should remain as it is, with a definite understanding as to the adjustment of jurisdictional disputes.

If a dispute arises, the business representatives of the two locals shall attempt to settle it. If they fail to do so, the executive boards of the two locals shall attempt to

straighten the matter out. If they also fail, the matter shall be referred to Vice President Cshal, and his decision shall be final and binding on both locals.

Brother James Hoffa, Local No. 299 of Detroit, and Edward Murphy, general organizer, appeared before the board on a matter dealing with the Central States Drivers' Council. This matter was discussed for a full day by the board and it was decided that the assistant to the general president, Thomas E. Flynn, as soon as convenient, call all parties together for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an agreement or understanding relative to the State of Ohio being allowed to have a separate agreement from that prevailing in the Central States.

Brothers James Hoffa, Edward Murphy, John T. O'Brien and Sidney L. Brennan and others said it was necessary that some financial help be given to the Central States Drivers' Council by the International Union in order that they continue to successfully carry on the great organizing campaign they have undertaken. The general executive board heard this case with a great deal of interest and approved financial help for the Central States Drivers' Council for organizing purposes.

A jurisdictional dispute was called to the attention of the board which involved Local No. 680, milk drivers and dairy employees of Newark, N. J., and Local No. 676, truck drivers and helpers of Camden, N. J. The dispute was over a few men driving and putting up in Trenton, N. J., and after hearing statements by representatives of both local unions, the general executive board ordered Local No. 676 to transfer these drivers to Local No. 680.

A communication was received from a member of Local No. 829 who had returned from the service. A similar inquiry was made by a representative of Local No. 25. It seems that this member of Local No. 829 was eligible to run for office, having two years membership before he went into the service.

While in the service he took a withdrawal card, which broke up his continuous membership. When he returned he was advised that he could not run for office because he was not in continuous membership.

The general executive board sustained the action of Local No. 829 in not permitting him to run for office, in accordance with our constitution.

However, the general executive board then requested that this provision or requirement of two years continuous membership not be enforced in the future in regard to men who were called to the service of our country.

In other words, the general executive board believes that the continuous membership requirement in order to be a candidate for office should not be imposed on men who have returned from the service.

The question of whether or not we would permit our emblem to be used on novelty articles was discussed. It was the judgment of the board that no such liberties should be taken with our emblem. We have, however, watch charms, cuff buttons and dress buttons with our emblem, but the board does not believe it should be used on unnecessary novelty articles. Those using same without the consent of the International Union can be prosecuted, because the emblem is registered in every state in the union and protected by copyright laws.

The question of the printing and distribution of the union label was discussed. It was suggested that the label should be printed and distributed by the International Union, and this action will be taken as soon as we can get around to it, perhaps after the next convention.

The question of further organizing in Hawaii was brought before the board by Vice President Beck. It is his opinion that Honolulu will become an important center in transportation to the South Pacific and the Far East, and unless we organize the workers there who come under our jurisdiction, such organization will be effected by interests detrimental to our welfare.

The matter was referred to the general president and Organizer Beck, with the understanding that from time to time as conditions develop this territory would be discussed and plans laid for organizing our people there.

The board took up the question of driver-salesmen. Formerly these drivers for companies like the Kraft Cheese company were salesmen and contacted housewives in their districts. Now it seems that the driver is prohibited from selling and special salesmen are sent out to go from place to place and take orders for the driver to deliver the next day.

Some companies are discouraging those special salesmen from continuing their membership in our union.

It was the decision of the board that our jurisdiction extends over these solicitors or salesmen, and our unions are ordered to resist any encroachment by the company on our jurisdiction.

It was further agreed that wherever a corporation attempted to force these men out of our union, the whole economic strength of the union be used if necessary to prevent such action on the part of the corporation. In other words, it remains for us to decide who properly comes under our jurisdiction.

The question of changing the official application for membership was next considered by the board, and quite an important change was made, and as soon as we can get our new application blanks printed our local unions will be notified.

The general executive board while in session received information that so-called credit unions or clubs, bearing the name of the Teamsters' Union, have cropped up in a certain district in the eastern part of the country.

It is the sense of the board that such clubs are entirely unnecessary, but if they do prevail, it is ordered by the general executive board that under no circumstances shall the name of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be used in any way.

It is further ordered by the general executive board that no business of the union shall in any way be discussed within those private gatherings, and that no discussion of candidates for office shall take place.

If members of our organization having any connection with such clubs or gatherings are found guilty of violating these rules and orders, they will be subject to having charges preferred against them, and if found guilty shall be penalized and disciplined in accordance with our laws. There is no place in the labor movement for cliques, clubs or secret gatherings.

Just before the meeting adjourned the general president feelingly referred to the recent death of our dear friend and associate, the late Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie. He asked the board members to rise and stand in silence for a period of two minutes in fond remembrance of one who had passed away whom we all loved and who was with us actively at the previous meeting. The members of the board arose in compliance with the request of the general president and remained standing in silence for the time stated above.

There being no further business to come before the board the general president declared the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting of the general executive board will be held when it is deemed necessary and advisable by the general president.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

The AFL strongly encourages union participation in solving social problems which require concerted action by all progressive forces in the community. AFL interests include full employment, housing, problems of health and welfare, the kinds of schools and playgrounds we want for our children, adequate facilities for adult recreation and cultural programs, broadening of clinic and hospital services.—*Colorado Teamster.*

Less OPA—More Strikes!

TO LISTEN to some industrialists, all we have to do to bring immediate full production is to remove all price controls and let nature take its course.

For the information of such men, the removal of price controls will not bring more production. It will bring more strikes. Consequently production will not be increased. Instead, it will be decreased.

If the OPA is eliminated, prices will rise so rapidly that all wage increases previously negotiated will become worthless. Look at what happened to oranges, if you want a concrete example. They soared to almost \$2 a dozen.

The same would happen to eggs and milk and bread and meat and everything else a man needs to feed his family and himself. No man could do it on the pay he is now receiving.

He would be forced to demand immediate wage increases. If he got them, prices would take another jump beyond the reach of his pay. If he didn't get them he would strike.

After every price increase, industry would be faced with strikes for further wage increases. Chaos would result with probably a general paralysis of industry by strikes to put a stop to the whole vicious cycle.

If industry thinks that men will work at wages that fail to feed them, then industry does not understand the temper of the American people.

If it wants a totalitarian state with the government setting wages and prices and profits, there is no surer way to get it than to "throw the OPA out the window," as Senator Willis of Indiana demanded.

With industry at a standstill and millions of workers in hunger, the government would be forced to step in and feed them to avert violent consequences.

To start the wheels of industry turning again, the government would be forced to take complete control to guarantee the workers wages to buy, and prices that would permit them to buy.

And, of course, industry would be forced to pay the tremendous cost of feeding millions of unemployed. It would pay in taxes, deducted by the government in operating industry and allowing the owners of the business drastically reduced profits, if any at all.

That would be state socialism. It is the goal toward which industry starts the moment it junks the OPA. Let it tread that path at its own peril. And when it arrives at its destination, let the responsibility rest where it belongs on the shoulders of greedy men grasping for gold and more gold.

If industry sincerely wants full production it must be content with reasonable profits. And that means reasonable prices and reasonable wages.

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Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE



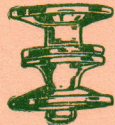
The prices are as follows:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver)	\$.50 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece



All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws. . . . Copies, 5 cents each

Order through your Local



All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

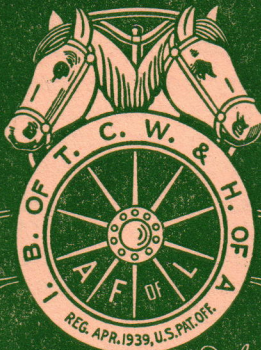
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

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This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.